

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 71**

[Docket No. FAA–2023–2105; Airspace
Docket No. 22–AAL–61]

RIN 2120–AA66

**Amendment of Alaskan Very High
Frequency Omnidirectional Range
Federal Airway V–506 in the Vicinity of
Kodiak, AK**

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal airway (VOR) V–506 in the vicinity of Kodiak, AK. The FAA is taking this action due to the loss of signal from the Kodiak, AK, VOR and due to the pending decommissioning of the Hotham, AK, Nondirectional Radio Beacon (NDB).

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, July 11, 2024. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year.

FAA Order JO 7400.11H, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Roff, Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Authority for This Rulemaking**

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs,

describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies the Air Traffic Service (ATS) route structure as necessary to preserve the safe and efficient flow of air traffic within the National Airspace System.

History

The FAA published a NPRM for Docket No. FAA 2023–2105 in the **Federal Register** (88 FR 71781; October 18, 2023), proposing to amend V–506 in the vicinity of Kodiak, AK. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Differences From the NPRM

The NPRM published for Docket No. FAA–2023–2105 in the **Federal Register** (88 FR 71781; October 18, 2023) contained a typographical error in the regulatory text. The NPRM listed V–508 as the airway to be amended. The NPRM should have listed V–506 as the airway to be amended by Docket No. FAA–2023–2105. This rule corrects this error.

Incorporation by Reference

Alaskan VOR Federal airways are published in paragraph 6010(b) of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11H, dated August 11, 2023, and effective September 15, 2023. FAA Order JO 7400.11H is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11.

FAA Order JO 7400.11H lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by amending Alaskan Federal Airway V–506 in the vicinity of Kodiak, AK. The FAA is taking this action due to the loss of signal from the Kodiak, AK, VOR and due to the pending decommissioning of the Hotham, AK, NDB. The airspace action is described below.

V–506: Alaskan Federal Airway V–506 extends between the Kotzebue Very

High Frequency Omnidirectional Range/Distance Measuring Equipment (VOR/DME) and the King Salmon VORTAC.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this airspace action of amending Alaskan VOR Federal Airway V–506 in the vicinity of Kodiak, AK qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 1500, and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures, paragraph 5–6.5a, which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points), and paragraph 5–6.5k, which categorically excludes from further environmental review the publication of existing air traffic control procedures that do not essentially change existing tracks, create new tracks, change altitude, or change concentration of aircraft on these tracks. As such, this action is not expected to result in any potentially significant environmental impacts. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 5–2 regarding Extraordinary Circumstances, the FAA has reviewed this action for factors and circumstances in which a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental impact requiring further analysis. Accordingly, the FAA has determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental

assessment or environmental impact study.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11H, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 11, 2023, and effective September 15, 2023, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6010(b) Alaskan VOR Federal Airways.

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V-506 [Amended]

From Kotzebue, AK; 53 miles 12 AGL, 71 miles 55 MSL, 35 miles 12 AGL; Nome, AK; Bethel, AK; 63 miles 12 AGL, 84 miles 70 MSL, 51 miles 12 AGL; to King Salmon, AK.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on April 16, 2024.

Frank Lias,

Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2024–08432 Filed 4–19–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 746

[Docket No. 240417–0112]

RIN 0694–AJ61

Export Control Measures Under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) To Address Iranian Aggression Against Israel and Military Support for Russia

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this final rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) makes

changes to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to expand the scope of items that require a license for export and reexport to Iran; this rule also expands the scope of the Russia/Belarus/Temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine Foreign Direct Product (FDP) rule and the Iran FDP rule. Certain foreign-made items located outside of the United States are subject to the EAR because they meet criteria specified under one of the FDP rules under the EAR. This final rule expands the product scope of two of the FDP rules to make additional items subject to the EAR and imposes a license requirement when they are reexported or exported from abroad to Iran, Russia, Belarus, or the Temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine. Prior to this rule, BIS had not controlled all foreign transactions involving items covered by this rule, but in light of recent events and the need to fully leverage EAR controls to address U.S. national security and foreign policy interests, these additional controls are now warranted under the EAR.

DATES: This rule is effective on April 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions on this final rule, contact Tracy Patts, Supervisory Export Policy Analyst, Office of Nonproliferation and Foreign Policy Controls, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: 202–482–4252, Email: *Foreign.Policy@bis.doc.gov*

For emails, include “supplement no. 7” in the subject line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On April 13, 2024, the Islamic Republic of Iran and its proxies conducted an unprecedented air attack on Israel. Iran’s destabilizing actions endanger the region and all its people. In addition, Iran’s military cooperation with Russia has increased Russia’s capacity to wage war against Ukraine while enabling advancements in Iran’s and Russia’s military capabilities. Consistent with the U.S. Government’s commitment to restrict Iran from obtaining any item that might contribute to its manufacture of missiles, including those used against Israel and Ukraine, this rule amends the EAR to impose new controls restricting Iran’s access to additional low-level technology, including items manufactured outside the United States that are produced using U.S. technology, *i.e.*, through the Iran FDP Rule in § 734.9(j) of the EAR.

Iran is already subject to comprehensive export restrictions under U.S. law, including licensing

requirements described in § 746.7 of the EAR. This rule builds on BIS’s February 2023 action that targeted Iran’s involvement in supplying Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in support of Russia’s war in Ukraine (see 88 FR 12150, February 24, 2023). In that rule, BIS imposed export and reexport license requirements on a subset of EAR99 items, *i.e.*, items not specified on the Commerce Control List (CCL, supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR) if destined to Iran, regardless of whether a U.S. person is involved in the transaction. BIS also added a new Iran Foreign Direct Product rule for items in certain categories of the CCL and for certain other items identified by Harmonized Tariff System Codes at the six-digit level (HTS–6 Codes) in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR in the February 24, 2023 rule. On January 23, 2024, BIS expanded the list of items included in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR (see 89 FR 4804, January 23, 2024).

Russia, Belarus, and certain temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine have been subjected to increasing export controls since Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. There are now thousands of categories of items controlled to these destinations, including those controlled together with substantially aligned allies and partners in the Global Export Control Coalition (GECC). Export controls in the EAR extend to foreign produced items caught by the Russia/Belarus/Temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine FDP rule in § 734.9(f) of the EAR (Russia FDP), ensuring that foreign items produced with controlled software and technology are also caught by U.S. restrictions. The continued expansion of controls on Russia, Belarus, and the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine meets U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives to continue the degradation of Russia’s ability to execute its war against Ukraine.

This action is consistent with U.S. policy objectives to continue to strengthen the impact of export control measures in response to Iran’s attack on Israel and Iran’s support for Russia’s war in Ukraine by limiting Iran’s and Russia’s access to certain EAR99 items critical to their weapons programs.

II. Overview of New Controls

This rule revises the EAR to enhance and strengthen existing measures against Iran, Russia, and Belarus. Specifically, this rule further expands the list of items included in supplement no. 7 to part 746 to include additional items that are critical to Iran and